

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1889.

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VOL. XXXI.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

FATHER DE SMET AND THE MURDER OF YOUNG M'KENZIE.

Without a Word Clark Fires the Fatal Shot—His Successful Flight—A Chapter in the History of Early Navigation of the Upper Missouri.

The following description of an exciting event, which at the time excited wide spread attention, forms an interesting chapter in Capt. E. W. Goud's work on "The Navigation of Western Waters."

Perhaps no river in the Valley of the Mississippi has been the scene of so many thrilling events, Indian fights, steamboat wrecks, hairbreadth escapes and perils from navigation as has the Missouri.

Previous to the discovery of gold in Montana the American Fur Company and its contemporaries and predecessors in the fur trade monopolized all the traffic there was above Sioux City, commanding soon after the introduction of steam, in 1819, with one boat per annum, adding another from time to time as their trade extended up the river.

The arrival or departure from St. Louis of a "mountain boat" created about as much excitement and curiosity at that time as did that of a Ferguson or Mackinaw boat loaded with skins and peltries at an earlier date. While the Indians were at peace with each other, the steamboat's annual trip was looked forward to by them with pleasure and great anxiety, as it was their source of supplies, and of them Indians are always short.

ACTORS IN THE TRAGEDY.

The Rev. Father De Smet, for many years a missionary and general manager of Catholic missions among the Indians of the northwest, was not unfrequently a passenger on these pioneer boats.

The black gown which he always wore in the presence of Indians inspired in them great veneration, as the representative of the Great Spirit. His amiable and suave manner always assured them, as it did every one else, that no evil could befall them in his presence, and he was, when known to be near, a constant check upon their habits of dissipation, quarrels and hostilities.

No matter how fierce the feuds between different tribes, he went fearlessly from one to the other to avert any comotion or fight and was always respected.

The writer saw this practically illustrated while lying at the mouth of Milk river, some 200 miles below Fort Benton, in 1864.

At that time the Sioux Indians were at war with the United States and with many tribes of Indians. Their country bordered the Missouri river for many miles and navigation was not considered very safe. Boats were occasionally fired into when running close to shore, and when lying up at night always kept a picket guard, and the pilot was protected by shield of boiler iron when under way. This was a very low water year and we were two months getting to the mouth of Milk river, where we were obliged to store our cargo. While lying there a tragic event occurred, through which had it not been for the presence of Father De Smet, the steamer Nellie Rogers and probably some of her crew would have been sacrificed for the cruel and unprovoked murder of young McKenzie, the son of a prominent merchant of St. Louis, whom many St. Louisans will remember as a very estimable gentle man. He at one time was an Indian trader on the Upper Missouri.

He had married a squaw, Indian fashion, and raised a family of half breeds, a part of which he took to the states and educated. This young man, then about 30 years old, had returned to his tribe, the Crows, married and was living at Fort Peck, acting, perhaps, in the capacity of interpreter. He, with his wife and one young child, together with a large number of Indians of both sexes and of all ages, had encamped on the bank opposite where the boat was discharging. They all had access to the boat and were constantly passing to and fro.

But as the bar on the boat had been closed by Mr. Chouteau's order, who had the boat under charter, no excessive drinking was allowed. There had been on board as a passenger all the way from St. Louis a Mr. Clark, formerly from Philadelphia, a quiet, gentlemanly man of education, who for the previous ten or twelve years had been living among the Indians—principally at Fort Benton.

THE MURDER AND FLIGHT.

After the boat had been lying there several hours McKenzie came on board with others and stepped into the cabin, and just as he got abreast of the stove in the hall, Clark stepped out of his state room, which was one of the finest rooms in the cabin, with pistol in hand, and without a word from either of them, instantly fired and McKenzie fell, shot through the heart.

His wife was one of the first who rushed on board, with many of their kindred and friends, and the excitement soon became intense—on the part of the Indians, for the sudden death of a prominent member of their tribe; on the part of the passengers and crew, for fear of summary vengeance from the Indians, who were entirely masters of the situation. The fire was out, and, of course, no steam could be had to move the boat for some hours. Father De Smet and his black gown seemed about all that stood out among an outraged body of fighting Indians, and the Nellie Rogers, her passengers and crew, until Clark could be disposed of. While he was fearless and indifferent, it was evident there was no safety as long as he remained on board. Ponies were secured from the traders at Fort Peck, twelve miles distant, but who had come to see "the steamboat." Clark, with two or three others, who were anxious to get to Fort Benton, started with very little preparation, and very little delay, and stood "not upon the order of their going." And until they were well out of the Crow country it was thought no grass would grow under their horses' feet.

Before the Indians had gotten over their surprise and consternation, Clark, whom none of them knew personally, had gotten beyond the reach of their fastest horses, and through the influence of Father De Smet, it is probable they never pursued him. "Tom Dorris," a young man from St. Louis, bound for the gold mines at Helena, then just beginning to attract attention, was one of Clark's traveling companions during that John Gilpin race. Subsequently it was learned that no mail was made until Fort Benton was reached, and the distance, 200 miles, covered inside of three days.

As there was no law and but little justice in that country then, no investigation was ever made, and no cause ever assigned for the sudden taking off of Mr. McKenzie.

It was believed an old grudge existed that was to be settled in that way whenever the parties met. It was afterwards said by Clark that he was the author of several similar tragedies previous to the one at the mouth of Milk river, although his appearance was anything but that of a murderer or an outlaw. His subsequent history I have never heard.—St. Louis Leader.

Kriffle Old Gentleman (in cheap restaurants)—Waiter, here, instead of the vegetables I ordered, you have brought me a bowl of soup. Now, where are the vegetables?

Waiter—In the soup.—Philadelphia Press.

GOOD-BY.

He plucked the fragrant clover blossoms
With the warm, glowing, summer sky;
"Keep these, dear heart, bid me Godspeed,
True love can never say 'good-by.'

"Beloved, oh, wherefore are my fears?
You give me strength and happiness;
Though leagues across the world I go,
Your love will be a power to bless."

Deep sorrow in her heart subdued,
A joy intense o'erspread her face;

"Oh sweet, my life is yours," she cried,
"Forever!" And with tenderest grace;

She bowed her head upon his breast,
The soft wind stirred her tresses fair,

Faith and high hope his sad soul thrilled;
Upon her lips he breathes a prayer;

And trustingly, with hands close clasped,
"How fragrant bloom and sunlit sky,

Her eyes reflected heaven's pure light—

With love's own kiss, she said "Good-by."

—Boston Transcript

The Last Word.

The "last word" is the most dangerous of internal machines, remarks Ouida, the well known novelist. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell. What is the use of the last word?

After getting it a husband might, perhaps, as an American paper suggests, advertise to whistler for a waver against a locomotive; but in every other respect his victory would be useless and painful. It would be a madman's victory, in which the victor would suffer as much as the vanquished. A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or to his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was sent from court to court. Time was wasted and tempers lost; but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last of the transaction was that the man who gained the cause went to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to pay his costs! Then, houseless and homeless, he thrust his hands into his hip pockets and triumphantly exclaimed, "I've beat him!" In the same way husband and wife may become bankrupts of heartbreak by endeavoring to get the last word.

Cone Cut Corners.

The broker's beverage—Stock ale. A station no one can fill.—The police station.

A screeching push cart has a barrow-tone sound.

It may sound somewhat contradictory, but the first thing in a boot is the last.

When the elephant travels he doesn't bother about having his trunk checked.

It is conceded that a fiddler is generally up to his chin in business.

The fellow who is always going somewhere is generally the fellow who doesn't get there.

A philanthropist is sometimes the man who helps all mankind save his own family.

A man may be able to make home happy simply staying away from it.

It is meant to brag of your success in the presence of a man who has known nothing but defeat.

Cats can be classed among the contemplative animals. At least they mew most of the nights.—Detroit Free Press.

The Empress Eugenie's Necklace.

Worth says he once supplied the Empress Eugenie with several fancy costumes. One was that of Juno, and another the splendid dress of a dognose, or wife of the doge of Venice. For this last named toilet she caused to be fashioned the necklace in diamond network, with a great imitation pearl suspended in each interstice of the network, which was sold among the crown jewels, and the fact of the pearls not being real created a good deal of talk at the time of the sale. She never wore this authentic and picturesque, but cumbersome, ornament. She tried it on several times, but it always marred the effect of her costume. It was sold for \$4,000, a price far beyond its intrinsic value.—New York Telegram.

Wonders of the Telephone.

"Did you ever notice," said a pretty telephone girl to the reporter, "what a difference there is in telephones. Actually they're as different as human beings. Some of them are excellent linguists, and others can't transmit a message in anything but American. Why, there's one instrument on my circuit, and if a Pole or a German rings up anybody and tries to speak his native tongue over the wire the instrument simply refuses to work, and there's the awful time that ever was. But just a lot of good Yankees try it and it will transmit with astonishing clearness. Now that's a fact!"—Buffalo Courier.

A concealed Hannibal.

Hannibal Hamlin says that when he visited Minnesota he did get an overcoat and wear it not on account of his own feelings, but out of respect for the weather. "When," says he, "the thermometer runs down to 40 degrees below zero, I think the ordinary courtesies of the occasion would demand proper recognition of the presence of Boreas, the ice king. My friends were much amused at my surrender, but a Minnesota blizzard is not a meteorological condition to be treated with disrespect." We don't have any such weather as that in this balmy Maine climate.—Lewiston Journal.

Sparks and Flashes.

A kiss is sort of water cross.

All commercial travelers are journeymen. The most conscientious mechanics have their little wives.

A merchant who complains that trade is at a standstill may not be doing a stationary business.

Naturally enough a person who has been ejected from a place of public meeting feels put out.

Pompey says: "I spiculicid dat do reason de sweetheart am a faine 'tis because she gibs de light."—Detroit Free Press.

A Southern Railroad.

Aged and Utmost莫—Here's yo' ole roast chick'n!

Northern Philanthropist—My friend, where did those chickens come from?

A. U. M.—Is you from the north?

N. P.—Yes, I'm a northern man.

A. U. M.—Fren—de colored man?

N. P.—Yes; and always have been.

A. U. M.—Well, den, jes say no mo' bout whar dey cold roas' chick'n!—Portland Transcript.

Diluted laudanum is excellent to apply to sores or wounds to heal them. If the wounds are fresh and of great extent, care must be taken to not use it full strength nor too freely, as enough might be absorbed into the system to cause too profound a sleep to be desirable.

To clarify sugar for ices: Take twelve pounds of sugar, twelve pints of water, half the white of one egg, well beaten up; add to it the water; boil ten minutes. This is used in all water ices.

For further information address

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTS.

M. J. CURTIS,
Architect and Builder,
Office—Cor. First and Steves
onion Streets.

DENTISTS.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,
Dentist,
Office—Powning's Building,
Virginia St.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING
POWDER,
Absolutely Pure.
Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

ATTORNEYS.

LEONARD & LINDSAY,
Attorneys and Counsellors
at Law,
Office in Sunderland's Block,
Cor. Plaza & Virginia Sts.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Sunderland's Building,
Virginia St.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. L. FISH,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in First National Bank
Building.

SALOON.

UNION SALOON,
CHASE & CHURCH, Proprs.
Cor. Virginia and Second Sts.

DRUGGISTS.

S. J. HODGKINSON,
Dealer in Pure Drugs and
Medicines
Virginia Street.

RESTAURANTS.

WM. PINNIGER,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Virginia Street.

BLACKSMITHING.

W. J. LUKE,
Waggonmaker and Varnisher,
Corner of
Fourth and Sierra Streets.

CRORESIES.

RICHARD HERZ,
Jeweler and Watchmaker,
Commercial Row.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I. FREDRICK,
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,
Virginia Street.

STABLES.

ANDREW BENSON,
Proprietor of
Eureka Livery, Feed and
Sale Stable,
Corner Fourth and Sierra Sts.

MEDICINES.

CHALMERS'
English Catarrh Cure
Sold by
Oakura & Shoemaker.

CASTORIA.

Dr. Pitcher's cure for infants' and children's complaints.

POWDER.

CALIFORNIA POWDER
WORKS,
Manufacturers of all kinds
of Powder,
230 California St., San Francisco.

HOTELS.

JOHN BREUNER,
Dealer in Furniture and
Bedding,
604, 605 and 606 E. Street,
Sacramento.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Sunderland's Building,
Virginia St.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. L. FISH,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in First National Bank
Building.

SURVEYORS.

E. C. MCLELLAN,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
Elko, Nevada.

CLOTHING.

F. LEVY & BRO.,
Dry Goods, Carpet and
Cloak House,
Virginia Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

CHANGE, STARVE OR SELL OUT.

The Sierra Valley Leader relates the condition of affairs in its section by remarking

There can be seen on the ranch of W. C. Brangham, at Beckwith, on the s.d. hill, that never received any water by irrigation, a very fine piece of alfalfa, also above Beckwith on the Mapes ranch can be seen good alfalfa with no irrigation only that which falls from the heavens. On the town lot of Mr. Kelsey, on the parched sunny side hill at Beckwith, can be seen a fine crop of rye, which has received no irrigation, and in several fields along the road between here and Beckwith can be seen many excellent crops of alfalfa, rye and other grain, which, if cut this week, would be a paying crop, with no irrigation. To all of which we wish to call the attention of those who are locating desert land and swearing the lands in this valley will not produce a paying crop without artificial irrigation.

It is our opinion that in less than ten years all the land located in Sierra valley as desert will be re-cultivated by honest men seeking homes, who will homestead it. It is also our opinion that in less than ten years most all the lands known as sage-brush lands, including the foothills, will be seeded to alfalfa and cutting from two to four tons of hay per acre each year. There are a few hundred acres of such lands already sown to alfalfa, and about three tons per acre is the average crop from such lands, with no artificial irrigation for the past three years, and as much as seven tons per acre have been cut in one season from former sage-brush lands with no water save that which fell from the clouds to irrigate it. An acre of alfalfa in this valley is worth more than an acre of wine grapes in the valley of the Sacramento, and it will not cost near as much time and money to get the acre started. There are many non-enterprising ranchers in this valley and all over this northern country who have made wealth from cattle and horses grazed on government lands, and who think it necessary to have several thousand acres for grazing purposes, while a few hundred needed to seed alfalfa and rye would bring more wealth.

The old rancher who made his money or lost it by riding on horseback over the unfenced plains, must and will soon be replaced by another class of people who can earn a living with other muscles of the body than those cultivated while in the saddle, and the use of a little more brain power. It may kill the old settler to change, but change they must, and the sooner they change the better for the State. This valley will certainly grow excellent alfalfa and not one acre of it will not produce it, and it will also grow upon our foothill lands. If the most and is plowed in the Spring and let lay one Summer with only a harrowing or two and then plowed the next Fall or Spring and sown to alfalfa, it will be almost sure to be seeded, but suppose a portion of it, or even all of it, requires to be re-seeded and cultivated. Will it not pay well if even three or four seedlings are necessary to get it well established, as five acres is worth one hundred of the sagebrush land from which every spear of grass has been picked and pulled roots and all by cattle and horses, then by sheep and goats, every year for the past ten years. Is it any wonder many parts of this valley has the appearance of desert land in the Fall of the year? There are a few tiny meadows that are grazed many seasons until they appear like desert land late in the Fall. Three or four years ago the idea of trying to raise potatoes in the middle of this valley was considered a symptom of insanity or crankism, on account of the frosts, but tons are now raised by the aid of the artesian wells. People from the other side of the Rocky mountains are seeking homes in California and this valley offers good paying investments on capital as any other locality in the State from the culture of alfalfa and rye, and the turning of these two products into beef, butter, pork, cheese and horses. Grain raising can and will no doubt be over done on account of the limited market, but no one can say the beef, butter, cheese or pork market can be over done. If the desert land locators with the croakers, kioches and those who cannot adapt themselves to any other manner of making a livelihood save that of stock raising on large tracts of governmental land, would sell out and give room for those who can make more money upon a few hundred, or even one hundred acres of land, it would be a God send for this valley and many other parts of this northern country. Our stockmen, dairymen and ranchers who cannot adapt themselves to the fencing up of the lands, must starve or sell out.

WILL RESUME COINAGE

The Carson Appeal joyously exclaims. The welcome news was flashed over the wires yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the resumption of coinage at the Carson Mint, to begin with the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1889.

It was the proud boast of the Republicans of Nevada that should a Republican President again occupy the chair of the Chief Executive of the Nation, the resumption of the coinage of silver would be one of the earliest episodes of the administration. A Republican President was elected—and Nevada helped elect him by casting a larger Republican majority vote than it had done for more than sixteen years.

The promises made by Republican leaders during the last two campaigns have been broken. They claimed that a Democratic Administration bid us check the Mint at Carson; but closed it; doors dismantled its machinery; transferred the millions of silver dollars in its vaults to Eastern storage places; wiped it out as a Mint and made it simply an assay office. And all this, too, in utter and wilful infraction of Congressional law.

The same Republican talkers said that all this would not have occurred under Republican National rule, and that it would be remedied when that party should again come into power.

The Republican party is again in power, and, as fast as is consistent with the proper administration of good government, the evils engendered from maladministration under Democratic rule, are being corrected, and the party of National Progress and National Prosperity is fulfilling every promise made by its leaders to its rank and file, and to the whole people of the Nation.

The resumption of coinage by the Carson Mint means much for Nevada. It means that silver will be worth more to the producer of that metal. Being worth more to the miner who takes it from the ground, it means that many silver mines now lying idle and almost worthless, will again go into some active operations. It means renewed industry in all parts of the State and in all branches of business, from the man who keeps a peanut stand to the merchant who carries a stock worth thousands, and from the farmer who raises the staff of life to the cattlemen whose beef goes to help feed the miners seeking after silver and gold.

STATE FAIR.

The Lyon County Times says. Our readers will notice the State Fair advertisement appears in our columns today. The Directors have arranged a very interesting programme and are doing everything that can be done to make the fair a success financially as well as otherwise. The grounds are being put in excellent condition, and the track will also be placed in fine shape. Although there is not in Lyon county any trotting or running stock that is liable to be entered in any of the races, there is a great deal of thoroughbred draft and road stock; also there is a great number of fine cattle of different breeds. Our ranchers should bear in mind the great advantage that is gained by showing their stock at a fair. It places the animals not only before parties seeking to invest in this county, but all over the State, and stock taken to the fair for the purpose of selling can be much more readily disposed of than it could be by the owners traveling around and hunting up somebody to come to the ranch to buy. There is no better way in the world for a county to advertise its resources than to make a creditable display at the State Fair. This Lyon can do and should do. An agricultural and stock display can be made by our people that will equal, if not surpass, the displays made by other counties.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE CITIZENS

—OF—

WASHOE COUNTY

Are cordially invited to visit the

CITY OF VIRGINIA

—ON THE—

Fourth Of July!

—And Join the—

PEOPLE OF STOREY COUNTY

—In the Celebration of Our—

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

The Committee of Invitation: HON. RICHARD RISING, Chairman. J. P. FLANNIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Reno, Nev., June 17, 1889
To Contractors and Builders:
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Reno, No. 204, on June 29th, 1889, at 1 P.M., for the building of a new structure to be used as the main entrance to be erected on Second street, adjoining bank building, according to plans and specifications now on file with the undersigned. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. T. HENDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements of exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per week.

Frosted Cream Soda, Wm. H. Flynner sole licensee for Reno. This delicious, healthful and invigorating beverage is now on draft at Flynn's Soda Fountain, corner Virginia street and Commercial Row, Reno.

je17-1w*

For Sale. Buckboards and carts for sale cheap, or trade for horses. Inquire at corner Sixth and Sierra streets. je17-1w*

Lost.

Twenty dollars reward will be given for the return of a gold watch lost between Jas. Mayberry's and Jon Frey's ranches, engraved with names of Jas. Mayberry and person presenting it to him inside of case. Return to Jas. Mayberry or this office. Jas. Mayberry.

Wanted.

A good drayman. Apply to T. E. Hymer, Truckee Stables. Je17-1w*

Teachers' Examination.

Persons desiring to apply for teachers' certificates will present themselves for examination Tuesday, June 18, 1889, at the brick school house in Reno. D. ALLEN, Superintendent of Schools, Washoe Co. Je17-1w.

House for Sale.

The house with two lots on the corner of Sixth and Stevenson streets, known as the Johnson property, for sale at a bargain. Enquiry of D. C. Simmons. June 8-1w*

Notice.

The abstract of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association is received and is payable at the office of B. E. Hunter on or before the 20th instant. Please bring notices when making payment. Je17-1w* B. E. HUNTER.

For Sale.

Ten desirable town lots, \$2000, with water sufficient for irrigation, fronting on State St. Price, \$20 per lot. Apply to R. H. LINDSAY. Je17-1w*

For Sale.

A nice new cottage house of 6 x 12 rooms, in good location. Lot 10x140. For sale cheap. Inquire of B. E. HUNTER, Real Estate Agent. Je17-1w*

Please Return.

Taken from the house of J. B. Marshall during the fire a large canvas covered trunk containing wearing apparel, one bundle of clothing and pillows tied up in a Marmalade quilt, also a bundle of clothes tied up in a sheet and a bundle of dishes, all of which we know were carried across the depot. Any information in regard to the same will be thankfully received by MR. AND MRS. I. B. MARSHALL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARTIN BARRON, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Martin Barron, deceased, to the creditors, or all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them to her at her residence at the Hotel, after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at her residence at the O. P. Hotel, on North Virginia street, Reno, Nevada; or their claims will be forever barred.

Mrs. JOHANNA BARRON, Administratrix of the Estate of Martin Barron, H. L. Waino, Atty. Je17-1w*

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE Stated Convocations of Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the 1st Thursday in each month, at 7:30 P.M. The officers and members in good standing are fraternal to each other. B. F. J. & Co. N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. ap17-1w&W-6m

L. L. OMROCKETT, Secretary.

je17-1w

FAIR.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT FAIR.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

—OF—

Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Agricultural Association,

—AT—

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY,

—COMMENCING—

Monday, September 23, 1889,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

Washoe County, Nevada, Lake and Grant Counties, Oregon, Admitted to District for Racing Purposes.

PURSES - - - \$10,000.

PREMIUMS - - - \$5,000.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT!

Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M. Six money. First Prize, \$65; second, \$30; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$5.

Grand Combination Auction Sale.

Thursday, September 23rd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th, by 8 o'clock, P. M.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

\$ Money in all races to be divided as follows: First horse, 40 per cent; second, 30 per cent; third, 10 per cent, unless otherwise specified. All races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

FIRST DAY.

1—Trotting—3 minute class, 3 in 5, Purse \$300. District 5. 2—Trotting—2 30 class, 3 in 5, Purse \$400. 3—Running—3 year-olds and under, mile dash; Purse \$250, District. 4—Running—Half-mile and repeat, Purse \$200. District. 5—Pacing—3 in 5, Purse \$800.

SECOND DAY.

6—Trotting—2 40 class, 3 in 5, Purse \$350. 7—3 year-olds and under, 3 in 5, Purse \$300; District. 8—Running—Mile heats, 2 in 3; Purse \$400. 9—Running—1 1/2 mile dash, Purse \$300.

THIRD DAY.

10—Trotting—2 year-old colt race, 3 in 5; Purse \$200, District. 11—Trotting—2 30 class, 3 in 5, Purse \$300. 12—Running—3 1/2 mile dash, Purse \$250. 13—Running—2 1/2 mile dash, Purse \$250. 14—Running—Mile dash, Purse \$250.

FOURTH DAY.

15—Trotting—Free for all, Purse \$1,000. 16—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, open to drive, Purse \$150. District. Entries to close at 6 P. M. before race.

17—Trotting—1 year-olds, half mile and repeat, Purse \$200; District. 18—Half mile dash, Purse \$300. 19—Running—2 miles and repeat, Purse \$350.

FIFTH DAY.

20—Trotting—2 35 class, 3 in 5, Purse \$350. 21—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, open to drive, Purse \$150. District. Entries to close at 6 P. M. before race.

22—Go-as-You-Please—To make nearest time to 20. Purse \$100. Entries to close at time of race.

23—Running—Two miles and repeat, Purse \$300.

24—Consolation purses.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M. on the day before race.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to Races," on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten percent of purse, to accompany entries.

In all races, 5 or more to enter and 3 or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting and running races except where otherwise provided. The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats, or change the order of races advertised for the day.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Board.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that is not owned and kept in the District six months previous to the race, and no horse shall be eligible for the entrance fee contracted, without liability for the entrance fee contracted, without liability to penalties prescribed by the National Association, or by the State Agricultural Society, or by any other association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Board.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries to any race with a lower number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 65% to the first and 35% to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society in governing running races except where otherwise named are otherwise.

The Board reserves the right to change the order of each day's races.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing or before the race, or when the racing begins, to the Board.

No entry will be admitted to any race after the racing begins.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For walk-over in any race a horse shall be entered with a forfeit of twice the entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said race, and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, shall be entitled to first and third money only. A horse will not gain money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
13¢ CENTS PER WEEK.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

S. A. Hamlin, of Essex, was in town Sunday.

Attorney General Alexander was in town Sunday.

This is the season for camping-out excursions.

Lieut. Gov. Davis returned from Salt Lake yesterday.

Hon. Thos. Finch and wife returned from the Bay yesterday.

M. Cooper commenced rebuilding the Pioneer Hotel yesterday.

Coining will be commenced in the Carson Mint early in August.

There is talk of organizing a new K. of P. Lodge in Carson. So says the Appeal.

Wm. Finnigan is sole licensee for frosted cream soda. Call at his drug store and try it.

Rev. W. R. Jenvey and family are in San Francisco, and will arrive in Reno next week.

During this warm weather is when Geo. Becker's Pacific beer is appreciated by his customers.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows meet in Carson to-day. The Grand Encampment met there yesterday.

The long-needed new crossing has been placed down across Virginia street at its junction with Commercial Row.

R. L. Fulton, C. T. Bender, Dan Wheeler and Johnny Fulton returned Sunday evening from a trip to Webber Lake.

Harry Martin, one of the High School graduates, entertained his classmates at the elegant home of his parents last Friday evening.

Harry Nye and Chas. Nuttall, of Virginia, drove over the grade Sunday and spent the day in Reno. They returned last evening.

The First National Bank advertises for bids for labor, material, etc., with which to construct the addition to their bank building. Bids will close on the 25th.

E. V. Fairbanks, of the Lyon County Times, journalistic jumbo of Nevada came down from Dayton Sunday to meet his wife, who has been visiting relatives, in California.

Two thousand dollars was raised at Paris, Thursday, from Buffalo Bill's benefit for the Johnstown sufferers. The fine hot lunches and cool beer served at the John Wieland saloon by J. Cohoon would be a rich treat for the Johnstown sufferers.

The Carson Appeal says Major Garrard has sold his residence to Jack Elliott. It is the intention of the Major and Mrs. Garrard to spend the next six months in a visit to their children in California, Washington Territory, Idaho and Utah. They expect to leave Carson early in July.

Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

Next Thursday evening the Reno Theatergoers will have the pleasure of listening to the finest minstrel company in the United States. Although this company is under a big expense they will play here at the usual prices, and those who intend to go should purchase their seat and ticket of Nasby at once as no 50-cent tickets will be sold on the night of the performances except to small children. Of this troupe a Denver paper says:

The Thatcher, Primrose and West Minstrel Company opened their engagement at the Taber Grand last night to the largest house of the season.

The first part of the programme differs from anything before given in Denver, and made a decided hit. The singing, dancing and specialties are of the best, and will surely fill the house every performance except to small children. Of this troupe a Denver paper says:

Thatcher, Primrose and West Minstrel Company opened their engagement at the Taber Grand last night to the largest house of the season.

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Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Reno, Nevada, Postoffice, June 17th, 1889:

Anderson Caroline E Kasper Joseph Adams D Lemke Miss J W-2 Bigelow C Lemons J Bell Mrs Lucy Lydia Carles E Bower B Lewis Mrs C H Booth Leon Maxfield Lyman Branch Haal Meagher Mike Cornell S Millsap T J Dovey Prof Mills Geo McKenna Mrs David John McNeely Mrs Fitzgerald Mrs F Newton Ed-3 Foster Mrs Sarah Shaber Wm R Griffin Mrs Boile Schadler Fred Hanley Mrs Harry Sinfeny J B Herlihan T G Trotter Sally Hammerton James Urgardhart John Hill Mr W Van Horlingor Horn Mr S Wightman Fred Humphrey John Wheeler S M Hobson Wm Wimberly L Jackson R J. C. HAGEMAN, P. M.

Change of Time.

The Southern Pacific Railroad will again change their time card, to take effect on Thursday, June 20th. The change is made so that Nos. 1 and 4 will pass here.

For the benefit of those who may travel after the 20th the Journal will give the time of arrival and departure of the four passenger trains here after that date. No. 1 will arrive here at 7:35 and leave at 7:55 A. M. No. 2 will arrive at 9 and leave at 9:10 P. M. No. 3 will arrive at 8:30 and leave at 8:50 A. M., and No. 4 will arrive at 7:15 and depart at 7:35 A. M.

The Fourth at Virginia.

Virginia City has completed all its arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and invitations have been sent to all the neighboring towns to join it in the proper observance of the Nation's birthday. Read Virginia's request for Washoe county to visit the Comstock on July 4th.

We are anxious to inform ourselves in regard to some matter, it may be of science, religion or history, or it may be of no more importance than the latest fashion in the cut of a sleeve or a gown, be it what it may, we obtain the information from our friends the books.

Would we seek by travel to enlarge our experience, and to compare the customs, scenery and homes of foreign lands with those by which we are surrounded, but are debarred by business, home duties or lack of means from doing so, we can draw from the experience of others as set forth

HIGH SCHOOL.

Two More of the Graduating Essays.

The JOURNAL reproduces two more of the essays read by the graduating class of the Reno High School. They were read by Miss Nellie Hymers and Harry Martin, respectively:

GOOD BOOKS, GOOD FRIENDS.
"I call them friends those quiet books,
Who always give me quiet looks,
Whose living friend has done the same,"
And far companion, how few,
As these my cronies ever present,
All the friends I ever had were pleasant."

So sings one of the poets, and many of us may say the same, for from the time we are first taught to read until death overtakes us, books afford an unfailing source of knowledge and amusement.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should form a taste for good reading, then will books be our constant friends—friends both useful and pleasant.

Milton says, "A good book is the precious life blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on a purpose to a life beyond habits can be with difficulty overcome.

The reverse then must be true of a bad book, and while the influence of the former is never ending, leading us on to higher and purer aims in life, so that of the latter is debasing and the taste once formed for reading of this character, like other bad habits can be with difficulty overcome.

A sacred writer wrote ages ago, "Of making of books there is no end."

It seems that he must have used the word, in a prophetic sense, for at that early period printing was unknown, books or manuscripts of any kind were very rare, and reading and writing were understood and practiced only by those of higher rank, both socially and intellectually.

Egypt, Greece and Rome for ages led the world in civilization, refinement, and culture of all kinds, their great cities being the centres of intellectual and artistic circles, where women were treated with great dignity and respect as the equals of the sterner sex in political and mental requirements.

Still at a later period, we find that in Greece the girls were not so treated, being required to know only that which could be taught them at home, by their mothers and nurses, while the boys were sent to school until they were 16 or 18 years of age, and were well taught in the different branches.

Until a comparatively recent date, the course of study thought suitable and necessary for young women has been of a lighter character than that pursued by the young men, and even now, we find in some cities of our own free land high schools for girls separate from those of the boys, a different course of study being followed in each, and although some of the higher institutions of learning allow girls to enter, only a few do so and under protest from the male students in nearly every instance.

Between the 5th and 11th centuries Western Europe was overrun by a barbarian horde, all learning and civilization were at a stand still, and this period is aptly known in history as the "Dark Ages"; still during this time some great authorities claim "That the seeds of a new civilization were lying dormant in the soil, to spring forth, and bud and blossom with renewed vigor in the 15th century," when the great revival of learning began.

From that time there began among scholars a most ardent search for buried and neglected manuscripts. The desire for knowledge of all kinds grew, and the necessity for books to feed this knowledge, books that should be so cheaply produced as to be within the reach of all students, turned men's minds to the market in which this could be done, and resulted in the introduction of printing.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," but in this instance it would be difficult to whom the honor of the invention actually belongs.

Printing in a rude form was practiced by the Chinese probably as early as the 6th century, but was not introduced into Europe until some time in the 14th, and so late as in our own century great improvements have been made in it.

The introduction of printing from movable types marks an era in the history of the world, placing books within the reach of all, for until now they could be obtained only by people of the wealthier class.

As books have increased the diffusion of knowledge has also increased, and it would seem that in these days of free education and cheap books, there should be none who are not at least able to read.

Such, however, is not the case, recent statistics showing that in our own country, whose free school system is the pride of the land, there are many who have not availed themselves of these advantages, and whose minds consequently remain in darkness, not unlike that of the "Dark Ages."

No house, however luxuriously it may be furnished, but seems a dreary unhome-like place if it has no good books; books in profusion, books to use, not stored away carefully in cases, too elegantly bound for common use, for as Johnson says, "Books that you may carry to the fire and hold ready in your hand are the most useful after all."

Wordsworth says:

"Dreams, books, are each a world, and books we know."

Are a substantial world both pure and good,

"Bound these, with tendril strong as flesh and blood Our pastime and our happiness will grow!"

The taste for good reading once formed grows on us, day by day, until we soon come to feel that good books are our best friends.

Are we anxious to inform ourselves in regard to some matter, it may be of science, religion or history, or it may be of no more importance than the latest fashion in the cut of a sleeve or a gown, be it what it may, we obtain the information from our friends the books.

Would we seek by travel to enlarge our experience, and to compare the customs, scenery and homes of foreign lands with those by which we are surrounded, but are debarred by business, home duties or lack of means from doing so, we can draw from the experience of others as set forth

and illustrated in books of travel, lessons only secondary in value to those we might learn ourselves.

Weary and worn with the burdens of care and toil which press more and more heavily on us the older we grow, we seek refuge from these anxieties, and never seek in vain, in the perusal of some favorite book.

There is no book whose pages were long forbidden to the people, but that was known to be so filled with lessons fraught with comfort to the distressed, faith and hope for the sorrowing, pure and blessed counsel as a guide for the living, peace and happiness for the dying, that men fought and died for its possession and the right to read and practice its teachings.

Among the multitudes of books, increasing ever, many of them books that should never have been written, and having been written, and worse still, published, should undergo the fate of Don Quixote's library of knight errantry, the good books are in danger of being overlooked, and this best book of all, the Holy Scriptures, now that its possession is no longer forbidden lies untouched in many a home, and in others may not be found at all.

Books are our friends, both kind and true, That please us ever when we seek them, Then fill our shelves with old and new, And let us often kindly greet them.

One thing about our friends the books That differs much from friends who human, Unught remain them in their books, And never bother man nor woman.

But who to seek them we're inclined, They welcome us with smiling faces, And sorrow from the saddest mind Oft banish with their cheerful graces.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

Back in the dim past, there was founded a nation on the banks of the "Great River" of Africa. The origin of the civilization which grew up on the banks of the Nile, is uncertain.

Some four thousand years ago, Menes, the half-mythical founder of Egypt, conquered Lower Egypt and made Memphis his capital.

Egyptian society was divided into distinct classes, so that no man could rise higher than he was born.

The priests constituted the highest rank in the kingdom. The king was usually chosen from this class. He received the most exalted titles and his authority was supposed to come directly from the gods. No one was allowed to approach his sacred person except the most privileged, and they came on bended knees.

That he might be kept pure he was allowed to associate with only the most chaste and virtuous companions. His daily conduct was governed by a code of rules, and that he might not forget his obligations, the High Priest remanded him to them hourly. After his death he was worshipped as a god.

The priests were the richest and most powerful body in the land. They were not confined to sacred offices alone, but comprised the mathematicians, scientists, lawyers and physicians.

The religious obligations of the priests were severe. They had long fasts, bathed twice a day and twice in the night. Their power over the people was absolute, and was heightened by their proficiency in the physical science, which enabled them to arouse the superstitions of the masses by their skilled optical delusions. Their medical skill was equally great, and they were widely famed so that kings of Assyria sent to Egypt for physicians.

Their power over body and soul was great, for as earthly judges they could rule to any man the passport by which they hoped to enter the abode of Osiris.

They received a large income from the Government, and had one third of the land free of tax, an inheritance which they claimed was a special gift from the goddess Isis.

The military class ranked next in importance to the priests, and they enjoyed many privileges, among which was exemption from taxation. This class consisted of about 40,000 men, well disciplined and ready for war. It was composed of spearmen, swordsmen, archers and slingers.

Below the two privileged classes were the great men of the people, divided into four castes; farmers, boatmen, artisans and herdsmen. They owned no land, they had no political rights. The system of caste crushed all ambition among the people, and was one of the main reasons of the decline of the nation.

The Egyptians believed in one great, invisible ruling God, a judgment after death, the annihilation of the wicked, and the eternal happiness of the good with the great Destroyer.

God created his own members which are the gods," they said. So out of the one great God grew lesser ones.

Natural objects were worshipped, the sky, the earth, the sun and the grand extension of space. The Nile was especially worshipped as a divinity, and the conflict between God and sin was compared to the productive Nile and the barren, encroaching desert.

The sun was also worshipped as a divinity. His mysterious disappearance every night and his return every morning to roll away the mists of the Nile, was full of symbolic meaning. During the different parts of the day he was given exalted titles. The rising sun was the beautiful young god Horus, in his mid-day glory and splendor he was Ra, and as he sank from sight behind the sands of the desert he was called Tum.

Thus sun god was supposed to float through the sky in an aerial boat, accompanied by the souls of the blest, and at night to retire to the regions of the dead.

The practice of embalming the dead was connected with the peculiar religious ideas of the Egyptians, and was a secret known only to the priests. The original reason for embalming was the belief that at the day of judgment, the soul would reunite with the body, hence the care to preserve the corpse from corruption.

The taste for good reading once formed grows on us, day by day, until we soon come to feel that good books are our best friends.

Would we seek by travel to enlarge our experience, and to compare the customs, scenery and homes of foreign lands with those by which we are surrounded, but are debarred by business, home duties or lack of means from doing so, we can draw from the experience of others as set forth

intestines were removed and cleansed with palm oil or aromatic spices, and either returned to the body or put in small vases, and placed in the tomb with the coffin. So much respect was shown the deceased, that even the sawdust where the mummy was prepared, was gathered up and preserved. The body was prepared by injecting a liquid substance made from resin and aromatics into the veins, after which it was kept in nitre for forty days. It was then wrapped in bands of fine linen, smeared on the inside with gum.

As many as a thousand yards of linen have been used in wrapping a mummy. A thick papyrus case was next prepared and fitted, while damp, to the exact shape of the bandaged body. The hair and features were exactly imitated on the case, and brilliant emeralds, in imitation of the eyes, were often inlaid.

A long line of hieroglyphics extending down the front of the case told the name and station of the deceased.

The pyramids of Egypt were designed as the sepulchers of kings, and are the most wonderful structures upon the face of the earth. The great pyramid of Cheops is 480 feet high with a base covering 13 acres. Its four sides exactly face the cardinal points, and they are covered with smooth, polished stone, which cannot be scaled, the workmen having begun at the apex and worked downward.

Wonderful, indeed, is that civilization in which, without the aid of steam, were constructed monuments which have resisted the ravages of time for thousands of years, and which will exist until time shall be no more.

And wonderful, also, is that art by which they preserved the bodies of their dead to be gazed upon and wondered at by generations to come, four thousand years after the hearts have ceased to beat, and the bodies have crumbled to dust.

"States of flesh—Immortal of the dead! Immortal of type of transience! Posthumous man, who quits thy narrow bed, And stands undecayed within our presence! Thou with her, nothing until the judgment morning." Who in great tr' mp shall thrill thee with its warning?"

"Why should this worthless segment endure? If its univing spirit be not forever? Oh, let us keep thy soul in life, and pure, in living, though the world must sever. All corruption may our flesh consume. The immortal spirit in the sky may bloom!"

What is Castoria?

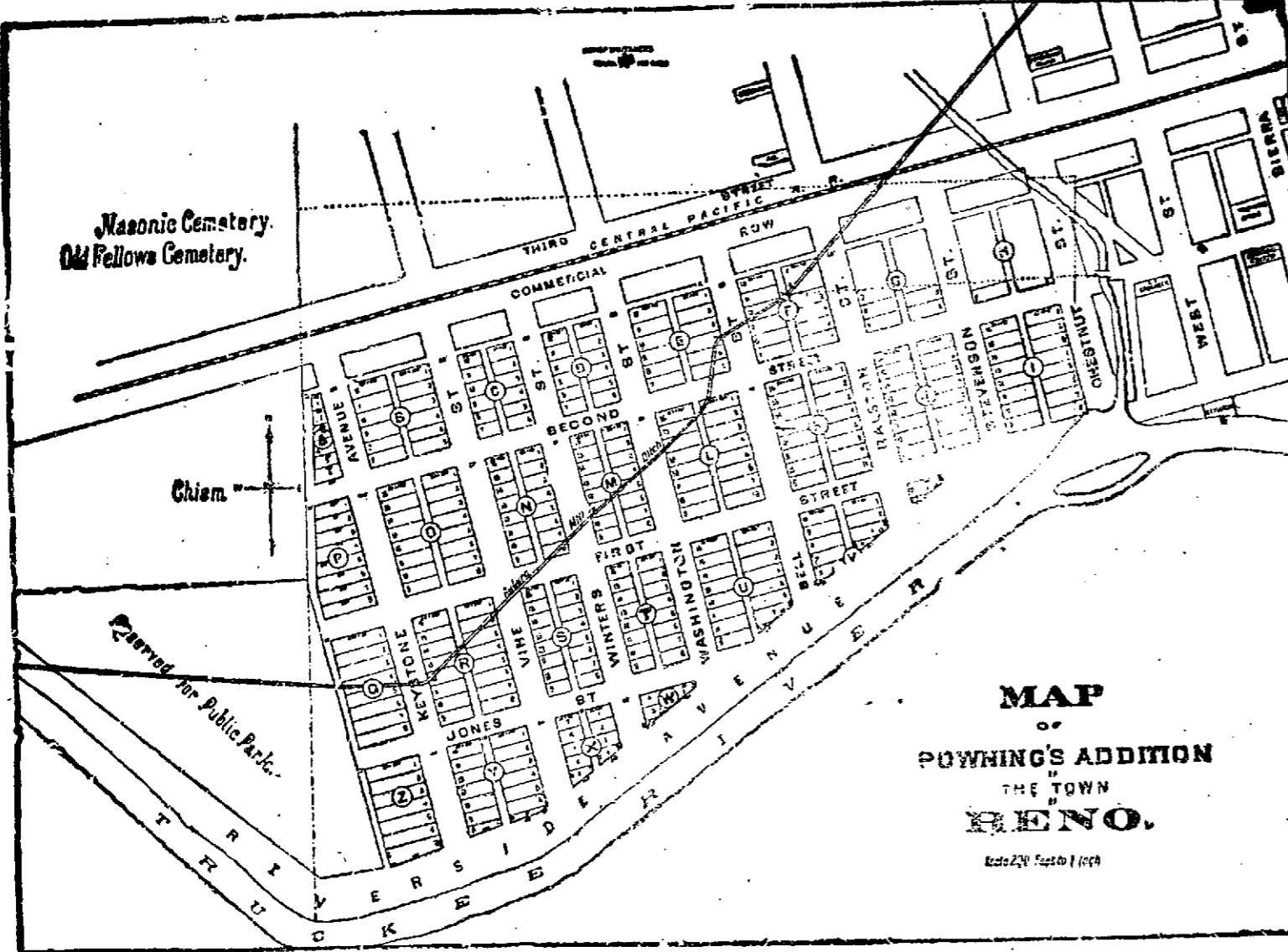
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for infants and children. It contains neither opium, morphine, nor other narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for paregoric drops, soothing syrups and castor oil. It is pleasant. It guarantees 14 thirty years' use by millions of mothers. Castoria destroys worms and alays fevers. Castoria prevents vomiting sour chrl, cures diarrhoea and wind colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulence. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend.

Clover Valley.

Of the prospects in Clover Valley, the Sierra Valley Leader, in its last issue, says:

At this season the year Clover Valley presents to the eye a very beautiful appearance, with its green carpet of tall grass unbroken by cultivated fields. The surrounding mountains, covered with tall pines and cedars, all go to make this valley, which has at its upper end 5,572 feet of altitude, a picture quite lovely. The valley is entirely devoted to dairying and stock raising, and is well adapted to this business.

There is a living stream of water flowing down its center, well stocked with trout. On the old ranch of J. L. Crow is the pond of two containing a few thousand carp, some of which are from 18 to 25 inches in length. There are in this valley at this time twelve dairy and



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planning Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.



RENO!
Has 5,000 Population and is
Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO
Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and South-
ern Oregon

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY IS offered for sale by the Frank estate:
Two dwelling houses on Virginia street, one plot.
Two dwelling houses, northwest corner Virginia and Fourth streets.
For full particular enquiry of FRANK GOLDEN, Administrator, spokof.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of and all persons having claims against the estate of Peter Frank, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned, or his agent, H. P. Brown, administrator of said estate at his residence on 6th street in the Western Addition to the town of Reno, Nevada, within three months from the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Court. H. P. BROWN,
Administrator of the estate of Peter Frank de-
ceased. March 30, 1889-2m

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

ANDREW BENSON,
PROPRIETOR OF
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

STOCK CORRALS AND SCALES.
RENO, NEVADA. First-Class Turnouts. Tran-
sient Stock Carefully Provided for. Charge
to Suit the Tim.



Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE NO. 14. Inde-
pendent Order of Odd Fellows, meet-
ing in their new hall, west side of
Main street, opposite new Gold Spike Hotel
Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 7:30
o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is re-
quested. Visiting members in good standing are
cordially invited to attend.

W. L. THOMAS, Z. G.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

STATE FAIR, 1889.

1889 THE STATE FAIR AT RENO,

Of 1889, Will be Held

Commencing September 30th and Ending October 5th, 1889.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE," APPROVED MARCH 7, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE:

O. G. POWNING, of Washoe County, ALVIN EVANS, of Washoe County, L. J. ELINT, of Washoe County, THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County, W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County, H. F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County, JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County, H. M. YERINGTON, of Ormsby County, P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County, T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County, W. O. H. MARTIN, of Washoe County, E. F. BOYLE, of Storey County.

H. M. YERINGTON, of Ormsby County, L. J. ELINT, of Washoe County, P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County, T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County, W. O. H. MARTIN, of Washoe County, E. F. BOYLE, of Storey County.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY:

THEODORE WINTERS, President; C. H. STODDARD, Secretary; C. T. BENDER, Treasurer.

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Monday, September 30th.

Grand combination auction sale, beginning at 10 A. M.; will be sold live stock of every description. Persons desiring to make sales will be required to furnish a certificate certifying what they desire to sell. Five per cent. commission will be charged on all sales. Entries close September 1st. For further information apply to the Secretary, at Reno.

No. 1—Trotting—2:20 class; purse \$1,200; \$750 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

No. 12—Running Stake—Three-year-olds; 1½ miles; \$300 added; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No. 14—Trotting—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

Trotting class, 2:25; purse \$600; 250 to first, 150 to second, 100 to third.

Trotting—3-year-olds; purse \$600; 250 to first, 150 to second, 100 to third.

These races to be trotted on days to be named hereafter.

No. 15—Trotting—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

Trotting class, 2:25; purse \$600; 250 to first, 150 to second, 100 to third.

These races to be trotted on days to be named hereafter.

No. 16—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 17—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 18—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 19—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 20—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 21—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 22—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 23—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 24—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 25—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 26—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 27—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 28—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 29—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 30—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 31—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 32—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 33—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 34—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 35—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 36—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 37—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.

No. 38—Pacing—Free for All—purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

These races to be paced on days to be named hereafter.